INDEX

TO THE

MATTERS CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

A

ABANDONMENT.

It is not necessary, in an action of covenant on a policy, that the declaration should aver that the plaintiff had abandoned to the underwriters. *Hodgson* v. *The Marine In. Co.* 100

ACCOMMODATION.

1. An accommodation endorsor is liable to an action by the holder of a note made negotiable at the bank of Alexandria, although the maker has not been sued nor proved insolvent. *Yeaton* v. *The Bank of Alexandria,* 49
2. It is no objection to the liability of an endorsor, that he endorsed to accommodate the maker. *Id.* 50

ACCOUNT.

1. The exception in the statute of limitations, in favour of merchants' accounts, extends to all accounts current which concern the trade of merchandise. *Mandeville et al.* v. *Wilson,* 15
2. It applies as well to actions of *assumpsit* as to actions of *account.* *Id.* *ib.*
3. An account *closed* is not an account *stated.* *Id.* *ib.*
4. It is not necessary that any of the items should have been charged within the 5 years, nor that the declaration should aver the money to be due upon an open account between merchants. *Id.* *ib.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

See *Deeds,* 1. 22

ADMIRALTY.

1. The continental court of appeals in prize causes, had the power to revise and correct the sentences of the state courts of admiralty. *United States* v. *Judge Peters,* 115

2. In admiralty cases, an appeal suspends the sentence altogether; and the cause is to be heard in the appellate court as if no sentence had been pronounced. *Yeaton et al. v. United States*, 281
3. If the law, under which the sentence of condemnation was pronounced, expire after sentence in the court below, and before final sentence in the appellate court, no sentence of condemnation can be pronounced, unless some special provision be made, for that purpose, by statute. *Id.* *ib.*
4. If errors appear upon the face of the report of auditors, it is not necessary to except. *Himely v. Rose*, 313
5. If the property ordered to be restored, be sold, interest is not to be paid. *Id.* *ib.*
6. See *Jurisdiction*, 1. 17. 373

ALEXANDRIA.

1. The corporate town of Alexandria has power to tax the lots and lands of non-residents. *Alexander v. The Mayor, &c. of Alexandria*, 1
2. It is not necessary that the lots should be *half-acre* lots. *Id.* 2
3. Those taxes cannot be recovered by *motion*, if the owner has personal property in the town which may be distrained. *Id.* *ib.*
4. *Alexandria Bank.* See *Bank of Alexandria*, 45. 49

ALIEN.

See *Jurisdiction*, 13. 303

AMENDMENT.

See *Error*, 4. 16

APPEAL.

See *Admiralty*, 1, 2, 3. 115. 281

ASSETS.

See *Plene Administravit*, 19

ASSUMPSIT.

1. See *Account*, 2. 15
2. See *Consideration*, 1, 2, 3, 4. 142

AUDITORS.

See *Admiralty*, 4. 313

B

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

1. Suits brought by the bank of Alexandria upon promissory notes made negotiable at that bank, are entitled to trial at the return term of the writ. *Young v. The Bank of Alexandria*, 45
2. The Bank may maintain a suit against the endorsor of such a note without having sued the maker, or proved his insolvency. *Yeaton v. The Bank of Alexandria*, 49
3. See *Accommodation*, 1, 2. 49

BANK OF UNITED STATES

1. See *Citizen*, 1, 2. 57. 61
   See *Jurisdiction*, 4. 61
2. The Bank of the United States derived no authority from its charter to sue in the courts of the United States. *Bank of The United States v. Deveaux*, 62

BANKRUPT.

1. Under the bankrupt law of the United States, a *joint* debt may be set off against the *separate* claim of the assignee of one of the partners; but such set-off could not have been made at law, independently of the bankrupt law. *Tucker v. Oxley*, 34
2. A joint debt may be proved under a separate commission, and a full dividend received. It is equity alone which can restrain the joint creditor from receiving his full dividend until the joint effects are exhausted. *Id.* 35
3. In distributing the effects of a

bankrupt in this country, the United States are entitled to a preference, although the debt was contracted by a foreigner in a foreign country, and although the United States should have proved their debt under the commission of bankruptcy, and should have voted for an assignee. *Harrison* v. *Sterry*, 289

4. Under a separate commission of bankruptcy against one partner, only his share of the joint effects passes. *Id.* 290

5. The bankrupt law of a foreign country cannot operate a legal transfer of property in this country. *Id.* *ib.*

BLOCKADE.

1. If insurance be "*against all risks, blockaded ports and Hispaniola excepted*," a vessel, sailing ignorantly for a blockaded port, is covered by the policy. *Yeaton* v. *Fry*, 335

2. A vessel sailing ignorantly to a blockaded port is not liable to capture under the law of nations. *Id.* *ib.*

BOND.

A bond cannot be delivered to *one of the obligees* as an *escrow*. *Moss* v. *Riddle*, 351

BRITISH TREATY.

If a defendant in ejectment set up an outstanding title in a British subject, which he contends is protected by the British treaty, this is not such "*a case arising under a treaty*," as will give to the supreme court of the United States appellate jurisdiction of a case decided by the highest court of a state, under the 25th section of the judiciary act. *Owings* v. *Norwood's Lessee*, 344

C

CITATION.

1. If the defendant below, who was a *feme sole*, intermarries, after the judgment, and before the service of the writ of error, the service of the citation upon the husband is sufficient. *Fairfax* v. *Fairfax*, 19

2. The court will not compel a cause to be heard, unless the citation be served 30 days before the first day of the term. *Welch* v. *Mandeville*, 321

CITIZEN.

1. A corporation aggregate cannot be a *citizen*, and cannot litigate in the courts of the United States unless in consequence of the character of the individuals who compose the body politic, which character must appear, by proper averments, upon the record. *The Hope In. Co.* v. *Boardman*, 57 *Bank of United States* v. *Deveaux*, 62

2. A corporation aggregate, composed of citizens of one state, may sue a citizen of another state in the circuit court of the United States. *Bank of United States* v. *Deveaux*, 61

3. See *Jurisdiction*, 13. 303

CONSIDERATION.

1. In a suit against the endorsor of a promissory note, who endorsed to give credit to the maker, the consideration moving from the endorsee to the maker, upon the credit of the endorsor, is a good consideration to support the *assumpsit* against the endorsor. *Yeaton* v. *Bank of Alexandria*, 49

2. To constitute a *consideration*, it is not necessary that a benefit should accrue to the promissor; it is sufficient that something valuable flows from the promissee, and that the promise is the inducement to the transaction. *Violett* v. *Patton*, 142

3. Under the statute of frauds of Virginia it is not necessary that the *consideration* should be expressed in writing. That statute only requires the *promise* to be in writing. *Id.* *ib.*

4. The endorsement of a promissory

note is *prima facie* evidence of a consideration. *Riddle* v. *Mandeville*, 322

CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES.

A long and uninterrupted practice under a statute, is good evidence of its construction. *M'Keen* v. *Delancey*, 22

CONVEYANCE.

See *Deeds*, 3, 4. 154

COPPER.

"*Round copper bottoms, turned up at the edge*," are not liable to duties, although imported under the denomination of "*raised bottoms*." *United States* v. *Potts*, 284

CORPORATION.

See *Citizen*, 1, 2. 57. 61

D

DAMAGES.

In an action of trover, if the judgment below be in favour of the original defendant, the value of the matter in dispute on the writ of error in the supreme court of the United States is the sum claimed as damages in the declaration. *Cook* v. *Woodrow*, 13

DEEDS.

1. Deeds of land in Pennsylvania might be acknowledged before a justice of the supreme court of the province, before the year 1775. *M'Keen* v. *Delancey's Lessee*, 22
2. Under the statute of Pennsylvania of 1715, if a deed conveyed lands in several counties, and was recorded in *one* of those counties, an exemplification of it was good evidence as to the lands in the other counties. *Id.* *ib.*
3. The act of assembly of *Virginia*, which makes unrecorded deeds void as to *creditors* and *subsequent purchasers*, means creditors of, and subsequent purchasers from, the *grantor*. *Peirce* v. *Turner*, 154
4. A marriage settlement, conveying the wife's land and slaves to trustees, by a deed to which the husband was a party, although not recorded, protects the property from the creditors of the husband. *Id.* *ib.*
5. See *Bond*, 351

DEMURRER.

1. *Quære*, whether the court ought to permit amendments after judgment upon demurrer. *Mandeville* v. *Wilson*, 15
2. Upon demurrer the judgment of the court must be against the party who commits the first error. *United States* v. *Arthur*, 257

DEPOSITION.

1. The court is not bound to give an opinion to the jury as to the meaning or construction of a written deposition read in evidence in the cause. *Marine In. Co.* v. *Young*, 187
2. See *Evidence*, 5. 335

DUTIES.

1. See *Copper*, 284
2. The law punishes the *attempt*, not the *intention* to defraud the revenue by false invoices. *United States* v. *Riddle*, 311
3. A doubt respecting the construction of a law may be good ground for seizure, and authorize a certificate of probable cause. *Id.* *ib.*
4. Duties upon goods imported do not accrue until their arrival at the *port* of entry. *United States* v. *Vowell*, 368
5. The duty upon *salt*, which ceased with the 31st of December, 1807, was not chargeable upon a cargo which arrived within the *collection district* before that day, but did

not arrive at the *port of entry* until the 1st of *January*, 1808. *United States* v. *Vowell*, 368

E

ENDORSEMENT.

1. A blank endorsement on a blank piece of paper, with intent to give a person credit, is, in effect, a letter of credit; and if a promissory note be afterwards written on the paper, the endorsor cannot object that the note was written after the endorsement. *Violett* v. *Patton*, 142
2. Before resort can be had to the endorsor of a promissory note in Virginia, the maker must be sued, if solvent; but his insolvency renders a suit against him unnecessary. *Id.* *ib.*
3. In Virginia a remote endorsor of a promissory note is liable in equity, but not at law. *Riddle* v. *Mandeville*, 322
4. An endorsor has the same defence in equity against a remote, as an immediate endorsee. *Id.* *ib.*
5. An endorsor, sued in equity, has a right to insist that the other endorsors be made parties. *Id.* *ib.*
6. In Virginia, the holder of a promissory note with a blank endorsement has a right to fill it up to himself. *Id.* *ib.*
7. The endorsement of a promissory note, is *prima facie* evidence of a full consideration. *Id.* *ib.*
8. See *Bank of Alexandria*, 2. 49
9. *Quære*, whether the undertaking of the endorsor of a note to a bank in Virginia be not different from that of an ordinary endorsor? *Yeaton* v. *The Bank of Alexandria*, 49
10. See *Accommodation*, 1, 2. 49
11. The endorsor of a promissory note, who endorsed to give credit to the note, and who is counter-secured by property pledged, is not liable upon the note, nor in an action for money had and received, unless the plaintiff show that the maker is insolvent, or that he has brought suit which has proved fruitless. It is not sufficient to show that the maker is out of the reach of the process of the court. *Dulany* v. *Hodgkin*, 333

EQUITY.

1. It is equity alone which can restrain a joint creditor from receiving his full dividend out of the separate effects of one of the partners until the joint effects are exhausted. *Tucker* v. *Oxley*, 34
2. See *Jurisdiction*, 10. 12. 191
3. See Virginia, 234
4. The first survey, under a military land warrant in Virginia, gives the prior equity. *Taylor* v. *Brown*, 234
5. A subsequent locator of land in Virginia, without notice of the prior location, cannot protect himself by obtaining the elder patent. *Id.* *ib.*
6. In Virginia, the patent relates to the inception of title, and therefore, in a court of equity, the person who has first appropriated the land, has the best title. *Id.* *ib.*
7. The equity of the prior locator extends to the surplus land surveyed, as well as to the quantity mentioned in the warrant. *Id.* *ib.*
8. In equity, *time* may be dispensed with if it be not of the essence of the contract. *Hepburn* v. *Auld*, 262
9. A vendor of land may compel a specific performance, if he can make a good title at the time of decree, although he had not a good title at the time, when by the terms of the contract the landought to have been conveyed. *Id.* *ib.*
10. A court of equity will not compel a specific performance unless the vendor can make a good title to *all* the land contracted for. *Id.* *ib.*
11. See *Jurisdiction*, 12. 288
12. See *Endorsement*, 3, 4, 5. 322
13. Equity will make that party *immediately* liable who is *ultimately* lia-

ble at law. *Riddle* v. *Mandeville*, 322
14. See *Kentucky*, 6. 192

ERROR.

1. A writ of error does not lie from the supreme court of the United States to the district court of the United States for the district of Maine. *United States* v. *Weeks*, 1
2. A writ of error will not lie to the court below for refusing a new trial. *Henderson* v. *Moore*, 11
3. See *Damages*, 13
4. It is not error to suffer the parties to amend their pleadings. *Mandeville* v. *Wilson*, 15
5. An *erroneous* judgment of a *competent* court is *not void*. *Kempe* v. *Kennedy*, 173
6. It is no ground for a writ of error, that the court below refused a new trial, moved for on the ground that the verdict was contrary to evidence. *Marine In. Co.* v. *Young*, 187
7. It is no ground for a writ of error that the judge below refused to reinstate a cause after nonsuit. *United States* v. *Evans*, 280
8. A writ of error will be dismissed, if neither party appears when the cause is called. *Radford* v. *Craig*, 289

ESCROW.

See *Bond*, 351

EVIDENCE.

1. Due diligence must be used to obtain the testimony of the subscribing witness. If inquiry be made at the place where he was last heard of, and he cannot be found, evidence of his hand-writing may be admitted. *Cooke* v. *Woodrow*, 13
2. See *Deposition*, 1. 187
3. After a long possession in severalty, a deed of partition may be presumed. *Hepburn* v. *Auld*, 262
4. Copies of the proceedings in the vice-admiralty court of Jamaica are admissible in evidence when certified under the seal of the court by the deputy registrar, who is certified by the judge of the court, who is certified by a notary public. *Yeaton* v. *Fry*, 335
5. Depositions, taken under a commission issued at the instance of the *defendant*, may be read in evidence by the *plaintiff*, although the *plaintiff* had not notice of the time and place of taking the same. *Id. ib.*
6. See *Payment*, 11
Endorsement, 7. 322

F

FORFEITURE.

See *Jurisdiction*, 14. 304

FRAUDS.

1. See *Deeds*, 3, 4. 154
2. Fraud consists in *intention*; and that intention is a fact which must be averred in a plea of fraud. *Moss* v. *Riddle*, 351
3. If the owner of a slave permit her to remain in the possession of A. for four years; and A. then, without the assent of the owner, delivers her to B. who keeps her four years more, the possession of B. cannot be so connected with the possession of A. as to make it a fraudulent loan, within the act of assembly of Virginia, in regard to B.'s creditors. *Auld* v. *Norwood*, 362
4. A magistrate who has received from an insolvent debtor, a deed of trust, fraudulent in law as to creditors, is *incompetent* to sit as a magistrate in the discharge of the debtor under the insolvent law of *Virginia*; and the discharge so obtained is not *a discharge in due course of law*. *Slacum* v. *Simms*, 363

FRAUDS, STATUTE OF.

The *English* statute of frauds requires the *agreement* to pay the debt of another to be in writing; but the statute of frauds in *Virginia* requires only the *promise* to be in writing. *Violett* v. *Patton*, 142

I

INJUNCTION.

See *Jurisdiction*, 12. 283

INSOLVENT.

A discharge of an insolvent debtor, under the insolvent law of *Virginia*, by two magistrates, (one of whom was incompetent by reason of interest,) is void. *Slacum* v. *Simms*, 363

INSURANCE.

1. See *Citizen*, 1, 2. 57. 62
2. A general policy, insuring every person having an interest, and containing no warranty of neutrality, covers belligerent as well as neutral property. *Hodgson* v. *Marine Ins. Co. Alex.* 100
3. It is no defence for the underwriters, that payment of the premium is enjoined by a court of chancery. *Id.* *ib.*
4. A misrepresentation, not averred to be material, is no bar to an action on the policy. *Id.* *ib.*
5. A misrepresentation, to have that effect, must be material to the risk of the voyage. *Id.* *ib.*
6. It is not necessary, in an action of covenant on a policy, that the declaration should aver that the plaintiff had abandoned to the underwriters. *Id.* *ib.*
7. If the insurance be against all risks, "*blockaded ports and Hispaniola excepted*," a vessel, sailing ignorantly for a blockaded port, is covered by the policy; the exception is not of the *port*, but of the *risk of capture for breaking the blockade*. *Yeaton* v. *Fry*, 335
8. A vessel, sailing ignorantly for a blockaded port, is not liable to capture, under the law of nations. *Id.* *ib.*

INTEREST.

See *Admiralty*, 5. 313

J

JERSEY, NEW.

See *New Jersey*, 178

JOINT DEBT.

See *Bankrupt*, 1, 2. 4. 34. 289

JUDGE.

A discharge of an insolvent debtor, under the laws of *Virginia*, by two magistrates, one of whom was incompetent by reason of interest, is void. *Slacum* v. *Sims*, 363

JURISDICTION.

1. A writ of error does not lie from the supreme court of the *United States* to the district court of the *United States* for the district of *Maine*. *United States* v. *Weeks*, 1
2. In an action of trover, if the judgment below be in favour of the defendant, the value of the matter in dispute upon the writ of error in the supreme court of the *United States*, is the sum claimed as damages in the declaration. *Cook* v. *Woodrow*, 13
3. A corporation aggregate cannot litigate in the courts of the *United States*, unless in consequence of the character of the individuals who compose the body politic; which character must appear by

proper averments upon the record. *Hope Ins. Co.* v. *Boardman*, 57
4. A corporation aggregate composed of citizens of one state, may sue a citizen of another state in the circuit court of the *United States*. *Bank of the United States* v. *Deveaux*, 61
5. The legislature of a state cannot annul the judgments, nor determine the jurisdiction, of the courts of the *United States*. *United States* v. *Judge Peters*, 115
6. The continental court of appeals, in prize causes, had power to revise and correct the sentences of the state courts of admiralty. *Id.* *ib.*
7. Although the claims of a state may be ultimately affected by the decision of a cause, yet if the state be not necessarily a defendant, the courts of the *United States* are bound to exercise jurisdiction. *Id.* *ib.*
8. The inferior court of common pleas for the county of *Hunterdon*, in the state of *New Jersey*, in *May*, 1779, had a general jurisdiction in all cases of inquisition for treason, and its judgment, although erroneous, was not void, inasmuch as the court had jurisdiction of the cause. *Kempe's Lessee* v. *Kennedy*, 173
9. The courts of the *United States* are all of limited jurisdiction; and their proceedings are erroneous if the jurisdiction be not shown upon them. *Id.* *ib.*
10. In *Kentucky* it is a good ground of equitable jurisdiction, that the defendant has obtained a prior patent for land to which the complainant had the better right, under the statute respecting lands; and in exercising that jurisdiction, the court will decide in conformity with the settled principles of a court of chancery. *Bodley* v. *Taylor*, 191
11. Time will be given to procure affidavits as to the value of the matter in dispute, so as to ascertain the jurisdiction. *Rush* v. *Parker*, 287
12. The circuit court has jurisdiction in a suit in equity to stay proceedings upon a judgment at law between the same parties, although the *subpœna* be served upon the defendant *out of the district* in which the court sits. *Logan* v. *Patrick*, 288
13. Although the plaintiff be described in the proceedings as *an alien*, yet the defendant must be expressly stated to be a *citizen of some one of the states*; otherwise the courts of the *United States* have not jurisdiction of the case. *Hodgson* v. *Bowerbank*, 303
14. The trial of seizures under the act of the 18th of *February*, 1793, "for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same," is to be in the judicial district in which the seizure was made; without regard to the district where the forfeiture accrued. *Keene* v. *United States*, 304
15. See *British Treaty*, 344
16. An appeal from the district court of the United States for the district of Maine, in a case of admiralty jurisdiction, does not lie *directly* to the supreme court of the United States, but to the circuit court for the district of Massachusetts. *Sloop Sally* v. *United States*, 372
17. In all cases in which the district court of Maine acts as a district court, the appeal is to the circuit court for the district of Massachusetts. *Id.* *ib.*

K

KENTUCKY.

1. See *Jurisdiction*, 10. 191
2. Entries of land in Kentucky must have that reasonable certainty which would enable a subsequent locator, by the exercise of a due degree of judgment and diligence, to locate his own lands on the adjacent residuum. *Bodley* v. *Taylor*, 191
3. Distance upon a road is to be computed by the meanders, and not by a straight line. *Id.* *ib.*
4. If the entry be of a *settlement and*

pre-emption right on the east side of a road, the 400 acres allowed for the *settlement right* must be surveyed entirely on the east side of the road, and in the form of a square. *Bodley* v. *Taylor*, 192

5. The call for the *settlement right* is sufficiently certain, but the call for the *pre-emption right* is too vague, and must be rejected. *Id.* *ib.*
6. A defendant in equity who has obtained a patent for land not included in his entry, but covered by the complainants' entry, will be decreed to convey it to the complainants; but the complainants will not be required to convey to the defendant the land which they have obtained a patent for, which was covered by the defendant's entry, but which, by mistake, he omitted to survey. *Id.* *ib.*

L

LANDS.

1. See *Deeds*, 1, 2, 3, 4. 22. 154
2. Lands included in the *Zaneville* district in the state of Ohio, by the act of the 3d of March, 1803, could not, after that date, be sold at the *Marietta* land-office. *Matthews* v. *Zane*, 92
3. See *Kentucky*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 191
4. See *Evidence*, 3. 262
5. See *Equity*, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. 262
6. The certificate of survey is sufficient evidence that the warrant was in the hands of the surveyor. *Taylor* v. *Brown*, 234
7. That clause of the land law of *Virginia*, which requires the survey to be recorded within two months after it was made, is merely *directory* to the surveyor; and his neglect to record it does not invalidate the survey. *Id.* 235
8. It is not necessary that the deputy surveyor who made the survey, should make out the plat and certify it. It may be done from his notes by the principal surveyor. *Id.* *ib.*
9. A survey is not void because it includes more land than was directed to be surveyed by the warrant. *Id.* *ib.*
10. The locator of a warrant, under the law of *Virginia*, undertakes himself to find *waste* and *unappropriated* land, and his patent issues upon his own information to the government, and at his own risk. He cannot be considered as a purchaser without notice. *Taylor* v. *Brown*, 236
11. The equity of the prior locator extends to the *surplus* land surveyed, as well as to the quantity mentioned in the warrant. *Id.* *ib.*

LAW OF NATIONS.

A vessel, sailing ignorantly for a blockaded port, is not liable to capture under the law of nations. *Yeaton* v. *Fry*, 335

LIMITATIONS.

1. See *Account*, 1, 2, 3, 4. 15
2. Five years' adverse possession of a slave, in Virginia, gives a good title upon which trespass may be maintained. *Brent* v. *Chapman*, 358

M

MAGISTRATE.

See *Judge*, 363

MAINE.

See *Jurisdiction*, 1. 16, 17. 1. 373

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

See *Deeds*, 3, 4. 154

MANDAMUS.

A *mandamus* will go to a district judge to cause his sentence to be executed, although a state legislature should declare that sentence void. *United States* v. *Judge Peters*, 115

MISREPRESENTATION.

See *Insurance*, 4, 5. 100

N

NEW JERSEY.

See *Jurisdiction*, 8. 173

NEW TRIAL.

See *Error*, 2. 6, 7. 11. 187. 280

NONSUIT.

See *Error*, 7. 180

O

OHIO.

See *Zanesville*, 92

OYER.

The want of oyer of the condition of a bond, in a plea of performance, is fatal. *United States* v. *Arthur*, 257

P

PARTNERS.

1. An assignment by one partner, in the name of the copartnership, of the partnership effects and credits, is valid. *Harrison* v. *Sterry*, 289
2. Under a separate commission of bankruptcy against one partner, only his interest in the joint effects passes. *Id.* *ib.*

PATENT.

1. See *Equity*, 5, 6. 234
2. See *Jurisdiction*, 10. 191
3. See *Kentucky*, 6. 192

PAYMENT.

Upon the plea of payment to an action of debt upon a bond for the payment of 500 dollars, evidence may be received of the payment of a smaller sum, with an acknowledgment by the plaintiff, that it was in full of all demands; and from such evidence, if uncontradicted, the jury ought to infer payment of the whole. *Henderson* v. *Moore*, 11

PENNSYLVANIA.

See *Deeds*, 1, 2. 22

PERFORMANCE, SPECIFIC.

See *Equity*, 9, 10. 262

PLEADING.

1. See *Payment*, 11
2. See *Plene Administravit*, 19
3. See *Oyer*, 257
4. See *Demurrer*, 2. 257

PLENE ADMINISTRAVIT.

Upon the issue of *plene administravit*, the jury must find specially the amount of assets in the hands of the executor, otherwise the court cannot render judgment upon the verdict. *Fairfax* v. *Fairfax*, 19

POSSESSION.

1. See *Limitation*, 2. 358
2. See *Fraud*, 3. 361

PRACTICE.

1. See *Error*, 1. 1
2. See *Alexandria*, 3. 2
3. See *Error*, 2. 11
4. See *Jurisdiction*, 2. 13
5. See *Plene Administravit*, 19
6. See *Citation*, 1. 19
7. See *Insurance*, 6. 100
8. See *Deposition*, 1. 187
9. See *Error*, 6. 187
10. See *Oyer*, 257

11. See *Demurrer*, 1, 2. 15. 237
12. See *Error*, 7. 280
13. See *Jurisdiction*, 11. 287
14. See *Error*, 8. 289
15. See *Admiralty*, 4, 5. 313
16. See *Citation*, 2. 321

PROBABLE CAUSE.

See *Duties*, 3. 311

PROMISSORY NOTES.

1. See *Bank of Alexandria*, 1, 2. 45. 49
2. See *Endorsement*.
3. See *Accommodation*.
4. See *Consideration*.

R

REVENUE.

1. See *Copper*. 284
2. See *Jurisdiction*, 14. 304
3. See *Duties*, 2, 3, 4, 5 311. 368

S

SALT.

See *Duties*, 5. 868

SEIZURE.

1. See *Jurisdiction*, 14. 304
2. See *Duties*, 3. 311

SENTENCE.

See *Admiralty*, 1, 2, 3. 281

SET-OFF.

See *Bankrupt*, 1. 34

SLAVE.

1. See *Limitation*, 2. 358
2. See *Fraud*, 3. 362

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

See *Equity*, 9, 10. 262

STATE.

See *Jurisdiction*, 5. 115

STATUTES.

See *Construction of Statutes*. 22

SUBSCRIBING WITNESS.

See *Evidence*, 1. 13

SURVEY.

1. See *Equity*, 4, 5, 6. 234
2. See *Lands*, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. 234

T

TAXES.

See *Alexandria*. 1

TREASON.

See *Jurisdiction*, 8. 178

TRESPASS.

Five years' adverse possession of a slave in Virginia, gives a good title upon which trespass may be maintained. *Brent* v. *Chapman*, 358

TRIAL.

See *Bank of Alexandria*, 1. 45

TRIAL, NEW.

See *Error*, 2. 6, 7. 11. 187

U

UNITED STATES.

In the distribution of a bankrupt's effects in this country, the United States are entitled to a preference,

although the debt was contracted by a foreigner in a foreign country; and although the United States had proved their debt under the commission of bankruptcy, and had voted for an assignee. *Harrison* v. *Sterry*, 289

V

VENDOR.

See *Equity*, 9, 10. 262

VERDICT.

See *Plene Administravit*. 19

VESSELS.

See *Jurisdiction*, 14. 304

VIRGINIA.

1. See *Bank of Alexandria*, 2. 49
2. See *Endorsement*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. 9. 11.
3. See *Deeds*, 3, 4. 134
4. See *Equity*, 4, 5, 6, 7. 234
5. See *Lands*, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. 234
6. See *Trespass*. 358
7. See *Fraud*, 3. 361
8. See *Insolvent*. 363

W

WARRANTY.

See *Insurance*, 2. 10

WITNESS.

See *Evidence*, 1. 13

Z

ZANEVILLE.

The lands included within the *Zaneville district*, by the act of the 3d of March, 1803, could not, after that date, be sold at the *Marietta* land-office. *Matthews* v. *Zane*, 92

END OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

154
234
234
358
361
363

10

13

e Zane-
the 3d
t, after
Marietta
ane, 92